



ZION'S HERALD.

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DEDICATION SERMON.

The following is the substance of a discourse delivered at the dedication of the Methodist Meeting-house in Ipswich, Massachusetts. By the Rev. J. LINDSEY.

MAT. XVI. 18. And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

The occasion on which we have this day assembled, is deeply interesting to us all; and more particularly to the friends and patrons of this infant society and church. This house, professedly erected for the worship of Almighty God, is to be devoted to concerns of infinite magnitude. Here, an intercourse is to be opened between heaven and earth—between the Lord of the universe and sinful man. Here, the messengers of peace are to appear, bearing tidings of great joy. Here, we humbly hope, the divine shekinah will rest; that the darkness of the mind, the sorrows of the troubled soul, the gloom that hangs over the night of death, will, by the glorious sun-beams of heavenly truth, be removed; that the gospel, with all its resplendent glory, will shine forth, directing those who here may wait on the Lord to that rest which remaineth for the people of God. How important then, that our hearts be raised in fervent prayer to that God who has said, "To that man will I look who is of a broken and contrite heart, that trembleth at my word," that he would vouchsafe his blessing on his holy word and ordinances that may here be attended.

The words of our text were spoken on a particular occasion and for a special purpose. The disciples of Christ had been interrogated by their Master respecting what men thought of him, also respecting their own views of his character. This he did, not because he was ignorant of the hearts of men in general, or of the particular views of his disciples, but to afford them an opportunity to make a confession of his divine character. Peter, in reply to his Master, says, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." This divine truth Jesus declares was directly revealed unto Peter by his heavenly Father. "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Peter signifies a rock; and our Lord, whose constant custom it was to rise to heavenly things through the medium of earthly, takes occasion from the name, the metaphorical meaning of which is, strength and stability, to point out the solidity of the confession, the stability of that cause, which should be founded on the Christ, the Son of the living God.

"Upon this rock, this true confession of him that I am the Messiah, that he come to reveal and communicate the living God, will I build my church." The text will therefore lead us to notice the foundation, erection, and duration of the church.

I. I shall endeavor to bring to view the foundation of the church.

This foundation we have seen is the confession Peter had made. We are to understand our Lord, however, as declaring, not that he will build the church on the making that confession, but on the important and fundamental truth which the confession contains, that Jesus of Nazareth was Christ, the Son of the living God. Which is the acknowledged Jesus Christ as the great mediator between God and man.

The religion of Christ implies a knowledge of the true God. Man was originally in possession of this knowledge, and qualified for immediate communion with God. But sin has involved the mind in darkness, and destroyed the union that subsisted between man and his Creator. It is not a mere arbitrary decree, by which man exists, "without God in the world," but in consequence of possessing a principle of enmity to the divine nature and government, which totally disqualifies him for the pure and elevated exercise of friendship with the Father of the universe. In consequence of this state of moral feeling, it is necessary that all communications made by God to man should be made through a mediator. One of the most obvious truths in the scriptures is, that Jesus Christ is our mediator, or atonement for actual and original sin; also that on this atonement or mediation of Christ, the spiritual church is built. To be convinced of this, we need only refer to a few scriptures. "And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor; therefore his own arm brought salvation." "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed." "He who knew no sin was made a sin-offering for us." "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son to die for us, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Christ loved the church, and gave himself for it. Without attempting to develop all the connexions and dependencies of mediation between God and man, the scriptures in the clearest manner attribute the redemption, sanctification and glorification of the church to Jesus Christ.

Considering the importance and magnitude of this work, our Mediator must be independent and unlimited in his character. The dignity of the divine administration, the condition of fallen man, render it utterly impossible for this work to succeed in any hands other than his, in whom are hid the treasures of infinite wisdom and knowledge. No less dangerous would it be to the honor of the divine administration, or destructive to the best interest of man, to limit his power. We have no ground to expect that the moral world can be restored to spiritual or intellectual order and harmony by a power less efficient than that which supports the universe. But what assurance could we have that the wisdom and power of Christ would be exercised in this great work, were it not connected with infinite love. Immutability of mercy towards the rebellious are perfectly incompatible with the nature of changeable, limited beings; and should the principles of mercy and benevolence shine forth occasionally in their conduct, the consideration that they are mutable removes all ground of permanent confidence. The

interest of immortal souls in general, and the church in particular, can therefore never be safe under the direction of a being destitute of unlimited wisdom, power, and goodness. The scriptures uniformly ascribe this work to Jesus Christ. He must therefore be "God blessed for evermore." "He is the rock; his work is perfect." On this foundation an edifice of infinite magnitude and worth may with safety be placed.

II. We come now to notice the erection of the church. This might have been done immediately by God himself, or he might have employed an embassy of holy angels; but in his infinite wisdom he has not seen fit to do either. He has called men from the different avocations of life to engage in this important work. They are consecrated to, and set apart for, this holy office, by the renewing and sanctifying influences of his Holy Spirit. For this gracious endowment the disciples waited at Jerusalem, and it is no less necessary that Christ's ministers should receive it now than it was then; for it does not appear that they were favored with this divine manifestation to qualify them for the extraordinary work of miracles, but for the ordinary functions of their office, which in substance were the same then that they are now. But without this preparation of heart, this holy influence of mind, no man can be qualified for a teacher of this sacred science. Knowledge can never be a substitute for grace, nor mental powers and intellectual improvement serve instead of the Holy Spirit. A learned ministry without holiness may answer some secular end, but it is too feeble in its energies and contracted in its efforts to promote that kingdom which is not of this world. Such ministers will not have the glory of God the primary object of their ministry. The purity of the church will not be so much their object as its enlargement. The minister who is called of God to this sacred work will consider himself acting in Christ's stead. The spirit of his ministration will be, "we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." Not with worldly wisdom, therefore, but in demonstration of the Spirit, will he declare the unsearchable riches of Christ; not as pleasing man, but pleasing God, who trieth our hearts. "A minister should say nothing but what he is authorized to say; nor on the other hand, must he conceal one iota of his message." In all ages there have been ministers of a different stamp in the church of God; ministers who wished to join their own interest with those of their ministry, and to keep both God and the world on hand. Such make merchandise of the work of God and the souls of men. Behold, ye temporising ministers! behold St. Paul and blush at your baseness! Before Felix he reasons on righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come. He forgets the grandeur of Felix. He does more, he makes Felix forget himself. But we have reason to believe that in no age was there a larger number than in the present sincerely and successfully devoted to this important and glorious work; and the day seems to be drawing nigh, when the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in every nation under heaven.

This work is not entirely confined to ministers. The members of the church are called upon to unite with them in carrying into effect the designs of their Saviour. Their prayers, connected with pious holy lives, will in a very important manner subserve the interest of the church. They are also called to exert themselves in supporting Christian society, by erecting houses of worship, and furnishing the stated means of grace; to encourage and direct religious and moral associations of various kinds, which have for their end the improvement of the mind, the melioration of the condition and the salvation of the souls of men. A variety of ways are ever opening in which the Christian may exert himself for the promotion of the temporal and spiritual interest of his fellow-creatures. And is not a neglect to improve these opportunities for doing good one reason why the spirit of holiness is so low in the church? When we think of the missionary enterprise, both foreign and domestic, the many opportunities of affording instruction to the rising generation, through the medium of Sabbath schools and moral and religious tracts, in connexion with our ordinary charities, to what a work of benevolence and mercy are we called; and how can we expect the work of God to progress in our hearts, or flourish in our churches, while we are negligent in these important duties!

2. We come to notice the materials of which this house shall be composed. Here great caution should be used. Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, is worthy of admittance into the church. The apostle has cautioned the builders not to build with "hay, wood or stubble," but "with gold, silver, and precious stones." This edifice must be composed of very choice materials. Although it is not a matter of indifference what a man believes, yet no system of doctrine, however correct, can prepare a person for membership in the church. Persons, not doctrines, constitute the church. The disposition of mind, as well as the sentiments, must be respected in selecting the materials. Graces and virtues, more valuable than gold, more ornamental than precious stones, must be possessed by those who are parts of Christ's building. Man, in his unregenerated state, is destitute of those virtues and graces; his mind is like the stone in the quarry, crude and unpolished. Divine truth therefore must fashion his mind—the Spirit of God polish and refine his heart, before he can be a member of the spiritual church of Christ.

3. The superintendency of this work. This belongs to Christ. "I will build my church." Except Christ superintend the work the workmen labor in vain. Paul may plant, and Apollos water; but God giveth the increase. Think for a moment of the thousands that are employed in different parts of the world in this work; but no one is Christ absent from. He is in every candlestick, holding the stars in his right hand. However complex this work may be, in view of human beings, with a glance he sees all its connexions, and is conducted to all its results. Though they reach into the eternal world, and embrace the eternal interest of the church, he finds no embarrassment in surveying and directing the whole.

III. The duration of the church. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." In ancient times the gates of fortified cities were usually places of great strength; they were used also to hold councils in. Our Lord, in this expression, reveals a gracious promise, the import of which is, that neither the machinations nor strength of Satan and his angels should prevail against the church. At different times should prevail against the church has suffered from her enemies. Saire and sophistry, talents and learning have been enlisted against her doctrines; calumny and ridicule have assailed her institutions; prisons, racks, and fires have been prepared for her members. Millions on millions have sealed their testimony with their blood. But amidst the violent rage of the persecutors of the church, He who sitteth on the heavens has had them in derision. The wrath of man has been made to praise him, and the remainder of his wrath He has restrained. Though clouds may gather, and the impetuous storm beat upon the church, yet she must survive, being founded on a rock. In looking back through the page of history, we are enabled to

discover the constant interposition of divine Providence for the accomplishment of this promise; and in looking forward through the promises of the new covenant, we are saved from the shadow of doubt in regard to its fulfillment. It will appear reasonable to expect this, when we consider that all good and virtuous beings desire the prosperity of the church; all that is congenial with the views and wishes of good beings will be promoted in the same proportion as the interest of the church is advanced. This argument is strengthened by the consideration, that all wise legislators will administer in view of the best interests of the church. Misguided and sanguine politicians have imagined that the interest of the church is opposed to the interest of the state; although the experience of the world has always proved the reverse. Religious institutions have a moralizing tendency, and as the tone of morality is raised, social intercourse is not only rendered more pleasant, but every interest is more secure. Men are saved from a disposition to commit those crimes which human laws are designed to prevent. "Christianity has ever been the cement of every government which has tolerated it. That religion whose elemental principles are love, justice, gentleness, goodness, charity; that religion which teaches the forgiveness of injuries, and patient resignation to the evils and inconveniences of the human condition, is the cement and strength of government." Should the enemies of the church be permitted to continue their exertions and direct their efforts to disturb her repose or prevent her prosperity, still there is no ground to fear, because her enemies are all conquered enemies. They may war against the Lamb for a season, but he must conquer them, for he is King of kings, and Lord of lords.

From the above considerations, we may conclude the church must survive the most violent attacks of her enemies. When the archives of science shall be ever closed, her divine repositories shall open new and glorious subjects to the mind, when the labored monuments of art shall have gone back to dust, and the most renowned cities sunk in ruins, her sacred domes and lofty pillars shall proclaim the divinity of their great original. When the fields of nature shall be stripped of their verdure, her gardens shall smile, and her boughs bend with the richest fruit. She will endure when every spot of the visible world shall fall.

In view of this subject, permit me to ask, what are your expectations, who this day appear in the presence of God, as the friends and patrons of this church? Are you calculating that a system of doctrine and a form of words will here be dispensed, suited to the views and feelings of a depraved heart? If so, you must be disappointed. The doctrine preached in this house must be built on, and in all its parts connected with the confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." It will bring to view the depraved and guilty condition of man, the necessity of a radical change of heart, of inward and outward holiness. It must exalt the Son as well as honor the Father. It must conduct the mind to the invisible world for a state of retribution, where its bliss or woe must be consummated.

Would you see a church raised up in this place, endeavor to have it according to the pattern shown by Christ; let every feature of your religion bear the divine impress. "Christ loved the church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." With these views and purposes may we not expect the divine blessing upon our efforts; and that within these walls hundreds and thousands will with spiritual profit wait on God. It is for sacred, not for party purposes, that we open this house. Never may it appear that we would weigh against the rights and usages of your Christian brethren around you. Cultivate charity and peace with all men. Although it is not a matter of indifference with you what your own religious views are, or what doctrine is preached from this desk, yet the religious sentiments of others should never become a ground of party bickerings and animosity. To think, and let others think, is the high privilege of the friends of Christ.

What an object have we contemplated! Every thing appears of minor consequence compared with this. Could celestial spirits converse with us, what views would they communicate on the important transactions of this sacred place. Here, we humbly hope, the benighted mind will receive divine illumination, the oppressed be made free, the immoral reformed, the dead in sin restored to spiritual life. May our most sanguine expectations be realized; and may we have to say experimentally, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts: a day in thy courts is better than a thousand." With these views, we now dedicate this house to Almighty God—this desk to the sacred use of those who like Peter confess and preach Christ—these seats to the use of pious and devout worshippers—and this altar to the solemn and interesting exercise of the holy eucharist. And in performing this act, we would offer thanks to that God who has blessed and prospered you in this work, and by his gracious providence brought your exertions to a successful issue.

We congratulate the friends and supporters of this society. You have shown a laudable zeal for the cause you have espoused. The full extent of your reward is not to be expected in this life; but you will doubtless enjoy a good degree of it even here, in the rich consolations of divine grace imparted to your own souls while sitting under the droppings of this sanctuary, and also in beholding your children, neighbors, and friends, brought through the word preached in this place, to the enjoyment of like precious faith.

SELECTIONS.

"Child of reason, whence comest thou? what has thine eyes observed, and whither have thy feet been wandering?"

"I have been wandering along the meadows in thick grass. The cattle were feeding about me, or reposing in the cool shade—the corn sprung up in the furrows—the poppy and the hare-bell grew among the wheat—the fields were white with summer and glowing with beauty."

"Didst thou see nothing more? Didst thou observe nothing beside? Return again, child of reason, for there are greater things than these. God was amongst the fields, and didst thou not perceive him? His beauty was upon the meadows; his smile enlightened the sunshine."

"I have walked through the thick forest—the wind whispered among the trees—the brook fell from the rock with a pleasant murmur—the squirrel leaped from bough to bough and the birds sang to each other among the branches."

"Didst thou hear nothing but the murmur of the brook? No whispers but the whispers of the wind? Return again, child of reason, for there are yet greater things than these. God was amongst the trees—his voice sounded in the murmur of the water—his music warbled in the shade—and didst thou not attend?"

"I saw the moon rising behind the trees; it was

like a lamp of gold. The stars one after another appeared in the clear firmament. Presently I saw black clouds arise and roll towards the south: the lightning streamed in thick flashes over the sky—the thunder growled at a distance; it came nearer, and I felt afraid, for it was loud and terrible."

"Did thy heart feel no terror but that of the thunderbolt? Was there nothing bright and terrible but the lightning? Return, O child of reason, for there are greater things than these. God was in the storm, and didst thou not perceive him? His terrors were abroad, and did thy heart not acknowledge him? God is in every place; he speaks in every sound we hear; he is in all that our eyes behold. Nothing, O child of reason, is without God. Let God, therefore, be in all our thoughts."

Origin of public Thanksgivings in New England.

It may be interesting to our readers to know the particular association of thoughts which led to the proposal of the first of these festivals whose yearly return we hail with so much pleasure. Few, probably, are aware that Fasts and Thanksgivings, placed heaven wide as they are in the calendar and in the aspect of their characters, were so nearly allied in their infancy. We copy the following from the Salem Gazette of 1822.—*Bost. Tel.*

The people of New England, in the infancy of their government, established this ancient festival as a standing memorial of the goodness of God to them and their children, in preserving them through many and very trying events which they were called to endure in the early years of the settlement of this raw immense republic. On the first organization of the government, of what was then called the Plymouth Colony, frequent fasts were appointed, and observed, with that piety and devotion which was so characteristic of our venerable forefathers. On a certain occasion, during the session of their legislature, a motion was made for a fast; immediately on which, a member arose, and remarked, that in his opinion we had wearied Heaven long enough with our complaints—that we had received many and very peculiar favors—and that there was much, very much, to be thankful for; and he therefore thought that a day of Thanksgiving should be appointed, instead of the fast. This motion obtained, and a day of Thanksgiving was accordingly appointed, and from that origin a day of Thanksgiving has been annually celebrated in the New England states.

ESCAPE FROM INTemperance.

Having lately read in your paper a very affecting account of a person liberally educated, who fell a victim to intemperance, I send you an account of another person, the authenticity of which may be substantially relied on. Permit me to introduce the person to whom I request your attention, by the name of W—. He formerly resided in a town in the western part of this State. Here he married a young lady who lived in the same town. He soon perceived that he made too free use of ardent spirits. Believing he could not succeed in his business, which was that of a physician, unless he relinquished the practice, he removed into a neighboring State, where he was a stranger. There he obtained business, and was so successful, that, in the course of a few years, he was able to purchase a farm, and so much other property as placed him in easy circumstances. About fifteen years after his removal, he returned to his cup with eagerness. Upon this, his employers forsook him, one after another. His property diminished—his debts increased—one writ followed another, till at length he was so reduced, as rendered him unable to provide for his family, and to clothe them comfortably. One day, sitting in his house, he looked at his wife, and was deeply affected at her appearance. He said to himself, "What has brought me to this?—I cannot bear it—it is ruin—I'll never take a drop again—But I have drank so long, if I give it up immediately, I shall die."—Then I will die.

From this time he relinquished the use of ardent spirits. For a few days he experienced pain in different parts of his body. Notwithstanding, he adhered to his resolution. After a short time his appetite for food returned, and gradually increased. His countenance changed, and he gave more and more evidence of reformation. One and another of his former patients employed him. His business increased, in the course of a few years he recovered a part of his former property, and became a useful and respectable man.

From the above account, it appears it is not an impossible thing for an intemperate person to reform—that the best if not only method such a person can adopt, is to relinquish the use of ardent spirits entirely. Though some addicted to intemperance, may suppose their reputation gone, and that it is too late to reform—in this they greatly err. He who abandons the practice of intemperance, honors himself; and if he conducts himself with propriety in other respects, will enjoy the approbation and regard of the wisest and most respectable part of the community.—*N. E. Farmer.*

FROM THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

PLENTY OF WORK AND SCARCITY OF HANDS.

WANTED,

From January, 1825, to the end of the world.

A vast number of active young men and women of "a right spirit," who are not afraid of work;—sober, watchful, diligent, and persevering; "not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit." In character, meek, patient, and humble, "studying to show themselves approved unto God,"—such as need not be ashamed of their work;—"apt to teach,"—in meekness instructing the blind and ignorant, till they, through repentance, shall acknowledge the truth. No idlers—no sluggards—none that "putting their hand to the plough will look back," but such as will find it "meat and drink to do their Master's will." Plenty of work! Powerful enemies to subdue—great opposition and difficulties to encounter—sin and its attendant wretchedness gaining ground daily with alarming strides—THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS perishing for lack of wisdom, many eager to hear and learn the words of eternal life—in some places fifty or sixty collected together, and none to teach them!—Hark!—The groans of deep distress from the wretched abodes of poverty and want. See pale sickness stretched languishing on the humble couch of miserable straw. See the death-struck sinner—alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors—with pained countenance he stretches his nerveless arm, and calls for the soft hand of humanity and Christian love to wipe off the tears of anguish, and point to the realms of endless life and bliss. From your lethargy, ye lazy Christians, arouse! and come to your work. Let none say, "I pray thee have me excused; I cannot come." Such as thus plead, let them call to mind their divine instructions. To do good and to communicate forget not; "for with such sacrifices God is well

pleased." Such as cannot give, may lend—their time—their money—or their talents of wisdom; and they shall be repaid, receiving fourfold, "good measure meted unto them, pressed down, and running over." If not a talent of gold, give a talent of silver; or as the poor widow, bestow thy two mites into the treasury of the Lord. Something must be done—the foundation is laid on "the precious corner stone," and the building must be raised—for the Master calls, crying, "Do thy work quickly, for the night cometh!" Come ye who would make an offering to the Lord, and sacrifice present comforts for future blessings and eternal good—enduring the cross and despising the shame, for the joy set before you. Leave all and follow us—now is the accepted time. Our Prince goeth to a far country, and says, "occupy till I come." Hark! He speaks to thee from heaven—"has no man hired thee?" Enter into my vineyard—ye that "are ready to hire"—"of little faith"—"doubting"—it is the ELEVENTH HOUR—"forget the things that are behind," and press forward; for it is "a high calling," and the reward is sure: for it is of grace and mercy bestowed—"He will give thee thy wages"—"An inheritance"—"a kingdom"—"a crown"—"Peace and joy"—in the present evil life, "and in the world to come life EVERLASTING." And this commendation before his Father's face and the angels—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Such are the terms—for further particulars inquire within your own hearts, and knock at the door of Conscience, and for engagement, apply "at the House of Bread in Jerusalem"—or in the highways and hedges—to the shed of the widow and fatherless—to the house of poverty and ignorance. No time to be lost. WE work for ETERNITY!

"FAITH—HOPE,"
and
"CHARITY."

N. B. Application may also be made to any of the directors of the "American Sunday School Union," or at several thousand of Sunday Schools throughout the cities, towns, and villages of the United States of America, or, if a preference is given to foreign parts, any of the numerous missionary stations throughout the world—and in most parts of England, Wales, Ireland, France, Holland, and in the ancient city of Jerusalem.
F.—H. & C.
December, 1824.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

GREAT REVIVAL.

AT THE MISSIONARY STATIONS IN CEYLON.

The following account of the interesting revival of religion at the missionary stations of the American Board, in Ceylon, is from the Missionary Herald for the present month. It is more particular than we have before seen, and will be read with interest by the friends of the missionary cause. The particulars are derived by the editor of the Herald, from a letter addressed by Mr. Winslow to friends in Boston. A more full account is expected soon, in a joint letter from the Missionaries.

Nothing remarkable was noticed, either among the youth of the schools or among the missionaries, until the middle of January 1824; excepting that, during the season of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in the latter part of December, of which mention is made by Mr. Meigs, there was an unusual degree of feeling among those who were present at the religious solemnities of the occasion.

Tillipally.—On the 15th of January, near the close of the morning service at Tillipally, Mr. Woodward observed some of the boys to be peculiarly affected by what was said. Thus encouraged, he appointed another meeting for them in the afternoon, and another in the evening. The next day, being unwell, he sent for Mr. Winslow, who repaired to Tillipally in the afternoon, and found seven or eight of the boys manifesting much anxious concern for their spiritual welfare, and others more or less serious. Most of them belonged to the Boarding School. They were assembled together for religious services, when he arrived, and the Spirit of God seemed evidently present.

The disposition to serious and anxious inquiry continued to increase, till all the members of the school, (about 40 in number,) the domestics of the family, and two or three schoolmasters, were among the inquirers. The result was, that most of the older boys and two girls gave pleasing evidence of a change of character. On the 24th of March, when Mr. Winslow wrote, the revival in that place still continued to prevail.

Oodoorville.—Mr. Winslow returned to Oodoorville impressed with the importance of looking for a similar blessing on his own station. And a similar blessing was granted. In dispensing the word of life, on the next Sabbath, he was himself favored with a remarkable tenderness and fervency of spirit. The effect of his preaching upon his hearers, he thus describes, "Some were much affected, and tears began to flow from those unused to weep. The impressions continued through the other meetings of the day, and, at evening, I found that a number of the girls in the Female Central School here, were convinced of their sinfulness and need of salvation by Jesus Christ. Meetings for inquiry into the state of individuals followed, and the Lord graciously caused the work to proceed, until no one in the school remained wholly unaffected."

Batticaloa.—After giving the above notice of the very hopeful beginnings of a work of grace at Oodoorville, Mr. W. passes to Batticaloa, where the Central School, or Mission College is established.

The monthly prayer-meeting was held at this place on the 2d of February, at which most of the missionaries of Jaffna district, together with J. N. Moynan, Esq. and some others, were present. Mr. W. observes:

"It was a day ever to be remembered. The promising appearance around us gave new feeling and hope to all. The forenoon was occupied in relating, as usual, whatever of particular interest had occurred at our different stations; but a new spirit prevailed; and we had scarcely assembled in the afternoon, and sung a hymn, when the Holy Spirit seemed to fill all the place where we were together. The brother, who was leading in prayer, was so much overwhelmed with a sense of the divine presence, that he could scarcely proceed. The same influence was felt by all; and the afternoon was spent in prayer, interrupted only by a few passages read from the Scriptures, and by singing and weeping. The next morning also was set apart for special prayer, and was a precious season."

Manepy.—The next Sabbath was a new day at Manepy. The holy Supper was celebrated, and an adult man baptized and admitted to the church. The serious lady from Tillipally, and the girls from Oodoorville, were there; also Mr. and Mrs. Winslow. Mr. W. adds:

"During the sermon and ordinances, the Spirit of God was evidently present; and when, in the afternoon, the children and youth of the Boarding Schools

Children's Church in Philadelphia.—An effort is making in Philadelphia, of forming a c

ANECDOTE OF REV. JOHN WESLEY
In the course of Mr. Wesley's voyage to Georgia he heard an unusual noise in the cabin of George

Georgia, General

pect is good. This week we had a quarterly meeting and in our Love-feast, about 30 persons, not p

struction. It is well adapted to the highest class
Sunday Schools, and for communicating religious
instruction to our youth generally.—*Port. Journal*

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.—*Fauntleroy*, the celebrated banker and forger, was executed on the 30th Nov. He met his fate with calmness. Among a number of statements respecting him, it is said that his forgeries were so extensive as to require sixteen thousand pounds sterling in yearly dividends to prevent detection. Mr. Fauntleroy was in the 41st year of his age; the interview between him and his wife the evening previous to his execution was very affecting. After the execution the body was delivered to an undertaker, employed by the family, by whom it was deposited in a leaden coffin, and then in a superb case.

"The unprecedented spectacle of a London banker condemned to die for forgery, excited a degree of interest in the public mind beyond example. The multitude surpassed in density any crowd we ever saw within a space so limited." During the last few days of his life Mr. Fauntleroy was almost constantly attended by his religious friends, and was very attentive to their instructions. He manifested entire resignation to his fate, and expressed to the last a strong hope and confidence in the mercy of God through the Redeemer. The following remarks on his case, are from the *Christian Observer* for October.

"His conduct has led to the bankruptcy of the firm with which he is connected, and to the ruin of numerous individuals for whom he was engaged in pecuniary transactions. The particular manner in which the same which passed through his hands have been squandered can only be matter of public conjecture; but we should not do justice to the warning which his case holds out to society, if we did not add, that what are generally styled 'dissipated habits,' are stated to have been the cause of his alleged guilt and misfortune. How loudly does such an example address persons moving in opulent and public circles to beware of the temptations often incident to their station! They instinctively recoil at the brutal and atrocious crimes of a Thurtell; while perhaps they indulge, with little consideration of their criminality, in some of those lewdly named 'dissipations' which, in the instance under consideration, are alleged to have issued in a course of systematic fraud and rapine. Most justly do the sacred Scriptures warn us to 'beware of covetousness,' to 'flee youthful lusts,' and to close up every inlet to vice and temptation. The more difficult it seems to account for the conduct charged against Mr. Fauntleroy, or to conjecture motives sufficiently powerful to have induced a person in an easy and affluent station in life, thus to expose himself to almost inevitable ignominy and ruin, the stronger will be the necessity of guarding against the first approaches of temptation, and of keeping at the utmost distance from scenes of vanity and dissipation."

A most violent tempest was experienced on the coast of England on the 23d and 24th of Nov. The damage done to lives and shipping is immense.

France.—The king is employed in visiting the principal objects and places in the neighborhood of Paris, and is said to show a decided partiality to all branches of useful manufactures.

The ceremonies and honors paid to Lafayette in this country are carefully reprinted in the French *Journal* of the liberal party.

Spain.—The French troops are to be withdrawn from Madrid, and Swiss regiments substituted for French. The inhabitants of Madrid are required to surrender their arms, books and printed papers. Nine Constitutionalists have been executed at Coruna. Madrid accounts of the 25th Nov. say the king is confined with the gout. A bulletin of his health is issued daily.

The Spanish gun-brig *Roma Libra*, Captain Joseph Cutlaw, was spoken 2d instant, in lat. 13, long. 72, bound to Lagaira—the officers and crew had unanimously agreed to join the Patriots.

Holland.—The Amsterdam papers contain particulars of the late flood. The dykes had been broken down by the immense weight of the water which rose from 40 to 50 feet above the ordinary level.

Russia.—It is reported that Lectures on Natural Rights are abolished, and Political Economy and Statistics are no longer to be studied in Russia.

Greece.—The news from Greece is favorable to the cause of liberty. The whole of Thessaly has been liberated by the surrender of Zaitouni to the patriots, and the spirit of liberty was making rapid progress in Bithynia. The Pacha of Syria is also stated to be in complete insurrection against the Porte.

The Turks.—A Constantinople article of the 25th of October, says, "The fate of the Captain Pacha is daily known; sick and in disgrace with the Sultan, he is still in the Dardanelles, having been forbidden to appear in the capital. The Pacha of Egypt's son has been named commander of the sea forces of the Porte—but where is he now? He is said to be a prisoner at Hydra. The Porte keeps a dead silence on recent events."

Peria.—In the month of August last, the city of Zaccoon, in Persia, was totally swallowed up, with nearly all the inhabitants, by an earthquake, which continued without intermission for six days and nights. One half of the city of Chiras was also swallowed up by the same earthquake, and not more than 500 persons were saved.

Latent from Peru.—Accounts from Callao to the 2d of November, received at Philadelphia, by the way of Acapulco and Mexico, state that Canterac was retreating before Bolivar towards Cuzco, that the army of Buenos Ayres had taken possession of several of the mining provinces in Upper Peru, and that the reinforcements which were on the way from Chili and Colombia, rendered it certain that the war would speedily terminate in the complete triumph of the Patriots.

Negro plot in St. Thomas.—A letter from the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies to the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser states, that a dangerous plot was discovered on the 15th December, among the negroes and mulattoes of that island. Eighty-four wretches were concerned in it. They had laid their plan to capture a schooner and a sloop, one of which had specie on board to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000, and the other goods to the value of more than \$50,000. A privateer sloop with 25 of the conspirators on board sailed from St. Thomas on the 15th of December, and waited at a little distance from the port to capture these vessels. The plot also extended to the city. It was arranged that on Christmas night the town should be set on fire in the four extremities, and that at the same time the negroes should rise and massacre the whites. The plot was discovered by a lady who overheard the conversation of the conspirators, and gave such information that they were immediately arrested. One of his Danish majesty's brigs was sent in pursuit of the privateer sloop, and succeeded in capturing it.

The Greek Hero Canaris.—Canaris is one of the most remarkable men of modern times, and not only for what he has done against the enemy, but for the moral lesson which he has set to his countrymen, in deservingly that immortality which will be his reward. Canaris has been called by some foreign journals an Admiral. He has never accepted that rank, from a notion, generally very foreign to those to whom promotion is offered, viz.—that he is not fit for it. Having defeated a third, he is as he was before, a captain. Among a people who have, like more advanced and better established states, their full share of intrigue and rapacity, he has offered a constant example of disinterestedness; in other words, he has proposed to

himself, as an end, to save his country, and not rob it, in going in his fire-boat against the Captain Pacha's ship in the Canal of Scio, he was, as he informed the English commander, who saw him at Psara, becalmed in sight of two Turkish corvettes. His sailors were afraid that they should be observed and massacred, and became mutinous. "What would you have," he cried, if "you are afraid, throw yourselves into the sea, and swim to Psara; for myself I shall remain. Let no calm frighten you," he continued, "it will detain the enemy's vessels as well as our own, at ten o'clock we shall have wind." At half past nine the night-breeze sprung up, and at midnight the Captain Pacha was on fire.—When he was seen at Psara by the Captain to whom we have alluded, his wife was employed, with other Greek women, in making cartridges; but though poor, he has steadily refused pecuniary rewards, as well as superior commands.

Greek Heroism.—Miaulis, the Greek Admiral, seeing that the Government wanted money, collected all the remains of his own fortune and distributed it amongst the captains and sailors: "If I die (said he) it will be useless to me, and if we are victorious, my country's safety will be to me an ample reward."

Berlin, (Prussia), Nov. 17.—On the 6th of this month the great Military Orphan House celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. The children, 629 in number, assembled at seven o'clock in the morning to breakfast. The children were then taken to the garrison church, where the King and the Royal family attended divine service. At their dinner, the King came, with all the Princes and Princesses, tasted some of the dishes and drank to the prosperity of the institution; after which his Majesty gave to each child a crown piece of this year's coinage in memory of the festival.

The English papers say that the steam gun, invented by our countryman, Mr. Perkins, will throw balls at the rate of four to five hundred in a minute. Mr. P. is about to construct a four pound field piece on the same principle. He says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight from Dover to Calais.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Hayti.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette contains several letters from the emigrants who recently sailed from that port for Hayti. From one of these we extract the following:

"I am happy likewise to inform you, that we providentially met with a Christian brother here of the Methodist persuasion, who has been very useful to us in our little affairs among a people whose language we do not speak. He had likewise provided by anticipation a small meetinghouse, where we have divine service on the Lord's day."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

No business of particular general interest has yet been transacted at the present session. That which excites the deepest attention at present, is the question of granting a College charter to Amherst Institution. The committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the business have reported in favor of the measure. The consideration of the question was assigned to Tuesday (yesterday;) but as our paper was put to press at an early hour, we could not obtain any of the proceedings.

From Washington, Jan. 18.—The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was yesterday rejected in the Senate of the United States, by a majority of three votes. Five members of the Senate were absent on this vote, but it is not supposed their presence would have varied the result. On the abstract question of the expediency of relieving the body of the honest debtor from imprisonment, we believe there is no difference of opinion in the Senate. The only question is as to the details of the measure.

We regret to learn by an arrival in the Chesapeake from Gibraltar, that Com. McDonough was in very ill health. There was a great want of harmony among the officers. Midshipman Kerr, of Washington, had fallen in a duel.

Trial for murder.—On Wednesday last, the trial of Adonijah Bailey for the murder of Jeremiah W. Pollock, commenced at Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, and terminated on Friday evening. So much interest had been excited, that before the trial commenced, the town was thronged with people from all parts of the county. The Hon. Judge Peters presided at the trial. When Bailey was brought in to plead, great anxiety was manifested to witness the solemn scene. The prisoner was brought in by the sheriff and his deputies, and as he approached the bar of justice, at the age of 79, halting with infirmity, every soul present seemed deeply affected, except the prisoner, who, though attentive, was unmoved. The cause was conducted on the part of the State, by Colonel Judson, State Attorney, assisted by William P. Cleveland, Esq.; and on the part of the prisoner by C. Goddard, and J. Eaton, Esquires.

The testimony disclosed the most cruel and awful murder that has taken place in the state of Connecticut for many years. The substance of the testimony was as follows: Pollock had for some weeks been at work at Bailey's, in the town of Sterling, and on the 23d of October last, Pollock was missing; search was made from day to day for the body, until November 2d, when it was found buried, one foot deep, eight rods from the place where Bailey and Pollock had been at work. On taking the body from the ground, it appeared that four wounds were made on the back part of the head, cut through the skull with an axe. Eight witnesses testified that Bailey said he was with Pollock, making shingles, until 11 o'clock on the 23d of October, when Pollock went away, to go to a neighboring store, and that he, Bailey, stayed to work till late dinner time, and immediately returned and continued work there all day. Traces of blood were discovered from the shingle place, to the place where the body was found, and a fire had been kindled with a view to burn up the bloody shavings, but many were found partly consumed and others covered up, all this was within thirty rods of Bailey's house. Bailey was asked whether there was any fire on the spot on the day Pollock was missing, repeatedly said there was none, could not have been any, as he was in a situation to know, being there all the time. It was then proved beyond all doubt that a fire was seen to be kindled around the shingle place about 2 o'clock, P. M., which remained to burn some time. On searching Bailey, a note and order belonging to Pollock were found in his possession. Pollock's trunk was found open, and all its contents taken out, and some papers belonging to Pollock were thrown into the fire, and some identified, some of them were taken off by a witness before consumed. When Pollock was last seen he had money with him and Bailey was desirous of any until after Pollock's death, when he passed money at the store to considerable amount. Pollock's pocket book and watch have never been found. One witness swore that about ten days before Pollock was murdered, Bailey said "that he or Pollock should die soon." After Bailey's arrest and while under the care of the officer, he attempted to bribe his keepers and get away from them. These, together with many other circumstances, rendered his case entirely hopeless. After a protracted trial of three days, the cause was committed to the jury, who returned a verdict of—GUILTY.

The next day the prisoner was set at the bar to receive sentence, and being asked whether he had any

reasons why sentence of death should not be pronounced, the prisoner replied with perfect coolness, that "he had none, for he was willing to submit to the law."

Judge Peters then proceeded in a most solemn and impressive manner to conclude the scene. The sentence was pronounced, and the execution is to take place on the second Wednesday of June next.—*New London paper.*

A Centenarian.—Mrs. Susannah Miller, widow of the late Mr. John Miller, of this town, completed her one hundredth year, on Wednesday last. She is believed to be the oldest person now living in this town, and what is still more singular, she is daily receiving the attentions of her dutiful daughter, Mrs. Experience Barney, (rightly named,) now in the eightieth year of her age.—*Providence paper.*

"The Massachusetts Register for this year contains a list of the incorporated Manufacturing Establishments in this Commonwealth. The number of factories enumerated is 161—with capitals varying from 650,000 to 20,000 dollars, and the whole amount of capital invested is 21,465,000 dollars! Extraordinary as this amount may appear, it probably does not comprise the whole sum invested by a considerable amount."

A new thing under the Sun.—A writer in the Kentucky Argus recommends that, instead of turning up, our public roads be covered with a roof from town to town, similar to the roof of a rope-walk, which he thinks could be done cheaper than turning up, and be kept in repair at a very moderate expense. He says it will be necessary to use cedar or locust posts, or stone pillars every 15 or 20 feet on each side of the road; on these put your planks and rafters, and cover the roof with good oak or ash boards (shingles?) about three feet long, well nailed on. By thus keeping the road perfectly dry, the writer thinks it would be a better and cheaper one than any now in use, and it would last a long time. The advantages and comforts of such a road, the writer adds, would be unequalled upon earth. The traveller in winter could pursue his journey upon a smooth, dry, firm, summer's road, and would be perfectly secure without the incumbrance or expense of leggings, or an umbrella; in summer he would be protected from the scorching rays of the sun, and the drenching showers of rain; he would also be relieved in a great measure, from the suffocation of the dust, which is produced by cutting up the roads while wet, and pulverizing the clods when dry.

What next?—The public will be gratified to learn, that a machine for drilling rocks, has been invented by Cyrus Alden, Esq. of Roxbury, by which a boy may drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machinery is exceedingly simple, and may be put in motion by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner.

Centinel.

Gold.—It is said that the number of persons engaged in seeking for this precious metal, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, averages about 150. The ground is searched on shares: any one may dig for gold, who will give the half of what he finds to the proprietors of the soil. It is obtained in lumps of various sizes by washing the earth, and is so pure that it requires two carats of alloy to reduce it to the American standard. The largest piece lately picked up, weighed four pounds ten ounces; but one was found some years ago, that weighed twenty-eight lbs. They have not yet got more than twelve feet below the surface of the earth. No persons of capital have yet engaged in this business, and from hence, it is reasonably certain, that this seeking for gold is not a profitable employment. The surface, on different parts of which this precious metal has yet been discovered, extends about thirty miles, within which space there are eight diggings, some more and some less productive.

Macon Bank Burnt.—A letter received in Savannah, dated Macon, Dec. 26, 3 P. M. says—"I have but just time to inform you that the Branch Bank of Darien, in this town, took fire about an hour ago, and the Bank, with all the money and papers are destroyed—among them was about \$2,000 in collection notes, about \$130,000 in money belonging to the Bank, and about 5 or 6,000 in the bills of the Hamburg Bank, which were deposits. It is not yet known how the fire originated, but I think it must have been through accident. The greatest losers are the owners of the building, Messrs. Holderness and Bryan."

Seduction.—In an action tried last week before the Circuit Court of New York, Sarah Mauran vs. William Dawes, for seduction of Plaintiff's daughter, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages \$4000. Moderate enough, considering the nature and consequence of the aggravated crime of the defendant, in bursting through the ties of the most intimate friendship which he had professed for the family; and, with the heart of a demon and the face of an angel, deliberately destroying their happiness, carrying desolation into the sanctuary of peace and joy, and hurrying a widowed mother to the solitude of the grave."

Quick Work.—A negro, a few days since, was taken in Hartford, charged with breaking open Messrs. Huntington and Swift's Store, in Windham, some time since. He was taken to Windham, examined on Monday, carried to Brooklyn and tried on Tuesday, and committed to Newgate on Wednesday.

The Bank for Savings, in the city of New York, has given notice, that after the 1st day of this month, the interests on deposits will be reduced to four per cent. It is understood that the aggregate of deposits in that bank amounts to twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Several large packages of merchandise were sent from New York last week, directed to "St. Anthony, Upper Missouri." The Falls of St. Anthony are 1694 miles from New Orleans, and show the great extent of inland navigation, and the enterprise of our Atlantic merchants.

A Revolutionary Heroine.—A petition is before the legislature of Pennsylvania from Phoebe Anderson. The petitioner states that she is ninety-three years old; that she accompanied her husband, who, at an early period, enlisted in the continental army, and continued throughout the whole war, and was present and participated in most of the conspicuous actions of that eventful period; that, among other novel employments for a lady, she assisted in picking up balls thrown from the enemy's cannon, in order that, to use her own expression, "the enemy might get as good as he sent." She states that she has been the mother of twenty-three children, all of whom were dead.

Melancholy Accident.—A few days since, Ezekiel Wilson, aged about 15 years, was unfortunately shot at a shooting-match, at Mr. Stone's tavern, Elizabethtown, Upper Canada. The party were firing along the end of a building; some boys were behind it, from which they ran whenever a shot was made, to examine its effect. Being thus situated and rather impatient that no one fired, this boy popped his head from behind the building to see what should be the cause; at this moment a person in the act of firing, discharged his piece, and the ball entered the lad's head, passing through the brain. This wounded he remained in an insensible state for about twenty-four hours, and then expired.

A similar accident, although not so fatal, happened in Yonge, on the Friday following; the ball passing through the upper part of a young man's hat.

Providential Escape.—At Plainfield, Otsego county, on the 4th inst. at the funeral of a child of Mr. Othaniel Gardner, in that town, the sleigh conveying the mourners was passing over the bridge at the Forks of the Unadilla, when the horses from some cause took fright, jumped off the bridge, and four persons of the six who were in the sleigh were precipitated from a height of 20 or 25 feet. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and two others whose names are not recollected, together with the horses and sleigh, broke through the ice, and sunk immediately to the bottom, in water seven feet deep. By great exertion, the whole were extricated, and with little injury. It is also a very singular circumstance, that Doctor Erastus Lewis, of Brookfield, who was in the sleigh at the time, sprang out, and catching hold of the bridge in his fall, there hung suspended by his fingers till he was drawn from his peril by some gentlemen following in the funeral procession. Mr. Gardner, after he had himself recovered from the water, dove again to the bottom, rescued his wife from impending death, and in his arms bore her to the shore.

Fire.—The Presbyterian church at Darien, Geo. was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 30th of December last. It is supposed to have been caused by the act of an incendiary, for whose discovery \$200 is offered.

Robbery.—The Post Office in Middlebury, Vt. was broken open and entered by some unknown villains on the evening of the 16th instant. Fortunately nothing of value was left within the reach of the depredators except a few dollars in change, which they of course pocketed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.
Robbery and attempt at murder.—On the night of the 10th instant, a villain who assumed the name of William Wilson, Jun. but whose real name is supposed to be Robert Whitaker, formerly a resident of Lycoming county, Penn., entered the store of Vincent A. Bogue, lying between Lavanna and Augusta, on the Ohio river, and attempted to assassinate Mr. Bogue, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and then robbed him of about one thousand dollars. After leaving the boat, and no doubt supposed the victim of his murderous heart was dead, he left Ohio river, inquired for New Market, and is expected to have made his way to Canada. We are happy to learn that Mr. Bogue is likely to recover. He has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the villain, to any person or persons who will secure him in either of the jails of Hamilton or Clermont counties, in this state.

Mutiny.—We learn by the brig *Monroe*, from St. Thomas, that the brig *Launceston*, Capt. Donaldson, sailed from that port on the 24th ult. for St. Johns, P. R. Capt. D. returned to St. Johns again on the 1st of January for men, four of his crew having mutinied. They first seized him by the throat, but owing to the timely assistance of the mate and passengers, the mutineers were overpowered and secured. On the arrival of the brig at St. Johns, they were put in the Fort, there to remain till a U. S. vessel should arrive to bring them home for trial. One of them, named Kelly, after being put in irons, told them that they might thank God he was secured, for if he had been at liberty half an hour longer they would have been all murdered.—The captain and mate were considerably injured in the struggle.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that the Bank of the United States has invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in four and a half per cent. stock, for account of Gen. Lafayette. We learn from the American, that Gen. Lafayette intends to appropriate the remaining eighty thousand dollars to the liquidation of claims on him in France, and that he intends to reserve the lands given to him as a bequest to his children.—*Id.*

College Salaries.—The whole amount of salaries paid to the College Government at Cambridge is stated to be \$23,344.20. The President receives \$2,555.40, besides his house and the fee for degrees. The professors receive from 1000 to \$1700 each. The whole expenditures of the College for the year commencing 1st July last, are estimated at \$44,066.36. The income for the same year is estimated at \$14,956.11. The interest arising from stocks, bonds and notes is \$15,093.30.

MARRIED.
In this city, Mr. Levi R. Lincoln to Miss Lucinda H. Holmes. Mr. Francis James, Jr. to Miss Mary Bell; Capt. Lewis Dennis to Miss Lucy Henry; Mr. C. W. M. Faxon to Miss Jane E. Figgitt; Mr. Samuel Hudson to Miss Abigail Gay; Mr. David Wilkins to Miss Amelia Johnson.
In Malden, Capt. Jonathan Oakes to Miss Sarah Battelle.
In Hingham, Mr. David A. Hersey to Miss Lydia Ripley.
In Portland, by Rev. Dr. Payson, Mr. John Knight, aged 72, to Miss Clarissa Stanwood, aged 27.

DIED.
In this city, Mrs. Esther, widow of Capt. John Fillebrown, aged 81; Mrs. Sarah B. Cushing, aged 22, wife of Mr. Thomas C. C.; Mr. Clark L. Wendell, son of Mr. Jacob Wendell, aged 17.
In Cheshire, Conn. on the 19th inst. Mr. William Peckham, late of New Haven, aged 55. He was in the woods with six or seven men when he had employed to cut timber, which he intended to saw and turn for various purposes. As one man was felling a tree, he called to Mr. P. to stand clear, who, without looking up, ran in the direction the tree was falling, by which he was killed instantly, the limbs striking and literally crushing his head to atoms. Had he remained where he was when the alarm was given, he would have been safe.

In Oxford, Conn. on the 18th inst. Mr. Burr B. Allen, aged 20. This young man, as with his brother in the woods felling trees. One tree had lodged; and just as he had cut off the second tree, which supported the first, he started to get clear of them. The trees turned a little and fell in a different direction from what he expected. His brother, at a little distance, saw his danger, and called to him to run, which he did, but unfortunately he had got but 65 or 70 feet from the stump when the branches struck him, breaking his skull and his limbs in several places, so that he survived but ten hours. On the 10th inst. Mrs. Sarah French, wife of Luther F. aged 54; on the 13th, Mr. Luther French, aged 50—both of typhus fever.

At Salisbury, Conn. December 29th, Daniel Landon, Esq. in the 60th year of his age, formerly of Nassau, New York. His exit was sudden and peculiarly afflictive; a slight fracture of the skin proved fatal, producing unexpected mortification of the system.

In Colchester, Conn. by a most distressing mistake, a child of Mr. Eleazer Avery. Some persons were about to remove from the fire a large kettle of boiling water prepared for scalding hogs; but finding the burden too heavy, a few pails-full were dipped out and set in a corner of the room. At the moment of removing the kettle the crane on which it was suspended gave way, and the boiling liquid was emptied on the floor, scalding the feet, &c. of those who were present; among them the above-mentioned child. The sister of the child, who was in the room near by, hearing its screams, ran to its relief, caught it in her arms, and proceeding to the water in the corner which she supposed was cold, plunged it in! and thus immediately (though innocently) ended its existence.

At Havana, Mr. Daniel Mayo, 24 mate, and Samuel Paine, seaman, of the *Swifthe*—both belonging to Cape Cod.
At Lexington, Kent. Lieut. Merrill Scott, of the United States Navy.

At New-Vineyard, Maine, widow Elizabeth Norton, aged 57. She was riding in a sleigh with her son-in-law and a granddaughter of 9 years old, when the horse became unruly, and Mrs. N. leaped from the sleigh without any apparent injury, and ran some rods after it; but seeing her granddaughter thrown out, she fell down in her fright, and was immediately taken up dead.

At Templeton, Mr. Isaac Lamb, aged 52. He arose in the morning apparently in usual health, but was, in a short time, seized with a violent cough, complained of shortness of breath, which increased, and in less than half an hour he expired.

In Baltimore, on Friday 14th inst. the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper—a politician of the Washington school, and one of the most distinguished statesmen in the United States. After eating breakfast as usual with his family, in apparently good health and spirits, he was standing before the fire reading a newspaper, when the hand of death suddenly deprived him of sensation—he fell back on the floor and expired without uttering a word.

At Watertown, on Thursday, Capt. Asa Trowbridge, of Newton, aged 32. The deceased was employed in erecting a store near Benn's Factory, in Watertown, and on Wednesday

afternoon, while attempting to place a large stone on a block attached to a grindstone carried by water power, he was unfortunately caught in the band and carried to the drain, near the main shaft, where he was crushed and bruised in so severe a manner, as to survive the accident only 22 hours.

Drowned, in Wintrop, Me. on the 13th ult. Hannah Wheeler, daughter of James Wheeler, aged 13. She had been missing about five minutes, when she was found in a well of about seven feet of water.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DEATH OF MRS. SUSAN HALLOWELL.

Died, in Lynn, Mass. August 31, 1824, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Mr. THEOPHILUS HALLOWELL, aged 56. Our object in giving a short account of the pious dead is, to exhibit the riches of divine grace in saving sinners; and thereby to profit the living. Our deceased friend, for more than thirty years, was a distinguished and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lynn.

At a very early period in life she was convinced of sin by the Holy Spirit, under the preaching of some of the first Methodists, who visited this place. She saw her danger, and deeply felt the need of an interest in Jesus Christ, and earnestly sought salvation. Though her relations, at that time, were not friendly to her views, and opposed her associating with the Methodist society; yet it did not retard her progress in the pursuit of the one thing needful. She soon obtained an evidence that her sins were forgiven, and gave lucid proof that she was born of the Spirit, and from above. Not long after, she became a member of the church, and was distinguished through life for her uniform, serious and exemplary Christian conduct. Her sweetness of temper, and urbanity of manners, contributed not a little to influence the minds of her relations, till they were led to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. Are not some professing Christians deficient in mildness, kindness and affection in their deportment? And would they not be more extensively useful, by cultivating such a spirit in their intercourse with each other, and with the world? It is believed, few persons are more deeply pious, and more steadily devoted to the interests of religion, than our beloved sister was for many years. It was her delight to visit the poor and the sick, and contribute to their relief; and then read and pray with them, administering such counsel as was best adapted to their circumstances. And her labors were not in vain in the Lord, for there are living witnesses, who acknowledge that her pious example, and heavenly conversation, were the means (under God) of bringing them to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. Nor was she less useful and eminent in the domestic circle. Here, she shone with peculiar lustre. She united those excellences which rendered her an interesting and soothing companion, and qualified her for the most important maternal duties. Piety and philanthropy stamped all her actions.

Though our sister was devoted to the service of God, and deeply experienced in the salvation of Christ, yet there was a natural timidity of temper, which caused her to fear, when she contemplated the approach of death. But God proportions his grace to the circumstances of his dear children; and, generally, richly rewards his faithful friends at the hour of death, with special manifestations of his power, presence and glory. All this is true as it respects our departed sister: she was not without the most comfortable reflections, at this eventful period.

As her sickness lasted but a few days, and was peculiarly distressing, she was unable to converse much with her friends, but gave the fullest evidence that her peace was made with God, and that death was disarmed of its sting. More than once she expressed herself thankful, that she had embraced the religion of Christ in her youth; and said, "What a poor place a sick bed is for repentance!" and would then rejoice in Christ her Saviour. The writer of this called on her a short time before her death, and found her very joyful amidst extreme bodily sufferings. After some conversation, in which she expressed strong confidence in God, and great peace and joy of soul, she looked up and said, "Do you think I am deceived?" Indeed, she was so transported above this world, she could hardly believe her exercises were a reality. She said to her dear husband, she did not think she should ever get well; for she had never experienced such a happy frame of mind, in any former sickness. She spoke much of Christ, as the only ground of her hope of future salvation; and at one time, looking up she said, "O! sweet Jesus, I shall soon be with thee." The day before her death, being very happy, she said, "It is a holy day to me." She continually expressed great love to all her friends and attendants, and was very grateful for all that was done for her. She expressed a fear that she should not be patient and resigned; but, perhaps there never was one more so under sufferings. The evening before her death, she said, "I feel no fear of passing over the cold stream of Jordan;" and added, "What is a little suffering, that I may be called to pass through, to what my blessed Jesus suffered for me on the cross." She frequently repeated parts of favorite hymns; especially the following:

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie, &c.
Also—
"Happy the heart that graces reign,
Where love inspires the breast:
Love is the highest of the train,
And perfects all the rest."

She frequently repeated the two last lines. About twelve o'clock in the night, her friends were called together to witness the last struggles of expiring nature, and bid farewell to their beloved friend. Her husband asked her if she felt willing to die,—and she immediately answered, "O! yes." These were the last words she spoke; and about three in the morning she fell asleep in Jesus, without a sigh or a groan. In this death, her children have been bereaved of one of the best of parents; her husband of one of the kindest of friends, and the church of one of its brightest ornaments. But our loss is her infinite gain. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." D. F.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

TUESDAY, January 13.—No arrivals.—Cleared, brig *Messenger*, Brewster, St. Michaels and a market, Onizco, Suva, Laguna; Sally Ann, Small, Bath; sch. Ea. J. Jer, Fockerman, Portsmouth; sloop Hylas, Bean, do.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.—Arrived, schs. Boston, Rogers, Eastport; Favorite, Haskell, Schoodic; sloop Charles, Spiller, Newburyport.—Cleared, brig *Charles*, Richards, St. Thomas and a market; Ocean, Yeates, Walsborough; Edward, Snow, Mobile; schs. Washington, Howard, Halifax; Alfred, Baxter, Baltimore; Orator, Heath, Frenchman's Bay; Superb, Rogers, Bath; sloop Manilla, New York; Betsey, Newburyport.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—Arrived, brig *Swiftsure*, Cole, Aux Cayes; Sea Island, Atwood, Savannah; Marion, Cole, Aux Cayes; sloop Rapid, Wheeler, New York; Rebecca, Saco.—Cleared, schs. Carrier, Mayo, Robinson; America, Saco; sloop Glib, Kendrick, New York.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—Arrived, brig *Midas*, Prince, Alexandria; Crown, King, from New Orleans; 29 days, and Elaine 23; sch. Mercator, Harris, Havana; 23; Dutch sch. Eliza, Martin, Curacao; 28; sloop *Frederick*, Robbins, Plymouth.—Cleared, ship *Augusta*, Giles, Batavia and a market; sloop *Syren*, Burgess, Belfast.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—Arrived, brig *Ceylon*, Easton, 13 days from Charleston; Pharo, Hall, schs. Chatham, Harding, Leander, Smith, Baltimore; Olive-Branch, Moore, Eastport via Kennebec.—Cleared, brig *Independence*, Mansfield, Copenhagen; Sarah Maria, Cole, Matanzas; sch. Susan, Casneau, Brazil; sloop *Mechanic*, Hatter, New York.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23.—Arrived, ship *Ninus*, Frye, Calcutta. Sailed August 22, and from Sand Heads 27th; sch. Despatch, Hoyt, St. Domingo, for Newburyport, put in for a harbor; sch. Morning Star, Minor, Roon Key; 16; brig *Juniper*, Parsons, SUNDAY; Maine, Townsend, Trinity, 22.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—Arrived, schooner *Superior*, Howes, of Milton, from Frederickburg.—Cleared, schooner *Betsy* and Eliza, Peart, Philadelphia; sloop *Sally*, Dover; Betsey, Plymouth.</

